(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ________________

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் ________________

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் ________________

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

________________ துறை

அரசாணை எண்.	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	பலவகை
நாள்:	20 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1—182—2—20,000 Cps.—15—11—2019 [HCL-11]

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

Scott. II.27—45,00 —1.-11-

Political (~~193~~ 1887) Department

Mis SERIES.

G.O. No.	549.
DATED	11. 7. 1887

Confidential

[Despatch Abstract.]

...itary – Nayar Brigade – Terms
Compromise

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Confidential Trivandrum
24th June 1887

My dear Stokes,

1 I am making arrangements to hand over charge to Sir H. Prendergast at Nagercoil on the 7th July and I shall thus be able to catch the steamer of the 12th from Bombay, in which I have engaged passages for Mrs Hannyngton and self.

2 On Saturday the 18th inst Col. Ketchen wrote officially to the Dewan to the effect that

he had ordered a salute of 31 guns to be fired on the morning of the 20th on account of the 50th anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation. I was absent from Trivandrum and though the Dewan sent a special messenger with a note to consult me regarding this, I did not get his note until late in the evening, so no move was made in the matter, and the salute was duly fired on Monday morn-

ing. The Dewan has since written to ask Col. Ketchen for an explanation, as no such special salutes can be fired according to the Standing orders of the Nair Brigade, without the orders of H. H. the Maharajah and the British Resident.

On Tuesday the 21st the Dewan informed me that having written through the Commandant to demand from Surgeon Kress some explanations regarding allegations affecting H. H's Government made by Surgeon Kress in his complaint

In ordinary times the question would probably not have been raised.
HG

It looks like a bit of swagger on Col: K's part. He has not taken to heart, apparently, the removal of Mr Wyllie
G.L.

It appears to me that it was perfectly right that a salute shd be fired, but Colonel Ketchen shd have supported it, not

to the Madras Government, Surgeon Kees had refused to give any explanations until the orders of the Madras Government had been received.

To day the Dewan sent for my perusal draft of a letter, demanding again the explanations required, and informing Surgeon Keess that if he failed to comply within 24 hours, he would be suspended from duty and pay.

I approved of the motion as I consider it intolerable that

Not ordered it. Had he however suggested it only, the chances are that no salute 4 would have been fired.
It appears to me to be all wretched Childs play which I trust Sir Harry Prendergast will put a stop to [illegible]

Good [illegible]

a servant of the State should be permitted to show such insubordination, and the Government is fully justified in demanding explanation regarding the very serious charges laid against it by Surgeon Kerss.

5. The native mind seems to be somewhat disturbed by the news that a General Officer is coming to act for me; and there seems to be a vague impression that annexation is intended. Of course I disabused the mind of

the Maharajah and the Dewan of such an idea.

A few days ago the Dewan 6.
forwarded me a memo showing the nature of the work he has been doing since he assumed the Dewanship, and I think it might be well that Government should see this paper as it shows distinctly the active interest taken by the present Dewan in the substantial comfort and welfare of the inhabit-

ants of the state – I therefore

enclose this memo.

An excellent account
[illegible]

Yours sincerely

[illegible signature]

For orders:—

Might not the reasons for the appointment of a military officer be communicated to the Maharaja's Govt.?

H.W.P.
J. Hunter 30

Took the liberty of ordering a Salute
C

Ellis
29/6

I think we may leave it alone — But Hannyngton I think might have calmed the "native mind" but as he has not done so I wd. leave it to calm itself —

I assume we shall hear when Colonel Ketch...

Mr Hannyngton says he has "disabused the minds of the Maharaja & Dewan of such an idea". That seems enough.

Unless Col. Ketchen's explanation is quite satisfactory we shall doubtless hear more of it.

The Dewan's paper is very satisfactory but does not seem to require notice.

2 July

Chief Secretary's Office,
24 June 1887.

Copy of Telegram to the Resident

Trevandrum

d 24 June 1887.

"In view of Wyllie's removal suggest to Dewan to consider whether he might not cause withdrawal of the Civil Suit & wire result. Orders on whole case despatched today."

Copy of Telegrams to
Resident, d/ 24.6.57

F C[1]

Class XS	INDIAN TELEGRAPH.	Local No. 1253

To (Station) Ootacamund — From (Station) Trevandrum

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
17	27	16	31	urgent

To (Person) Madras So. Stone House Hill. — From (Person) Resident

1 Stone House Hill.
2 Unable to Effect
3 Compromise wyldis Suit
4 as defendants demand
5 Compensation
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15

J C Hannyd(?)

Recd. from	L. N.	Sent to	L. N.
At Hrs.	Mts., By	At Hrs.	Mts., By

Date OOTACAMUND 27-6-87 — Telegraph Master.

RATES OF CHARGE FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

The address (including name of Sender, and name and residence of Addressee) is transmitted free.

	First 8 words.	Each additional word.	
Deferred Message	... 8 Annas	1 Anna.	A group of 3, or less figures, is reckoned as one word.
Ordinary „	... 1 Rupee	... 2 Annas.	
Urgent „	... 2 Rupees	... 4 Annas.	

No charge for delivery within a distance of 5 miles

Travancore:—

I submit that there is nothing more to be done & that this may be recorded, Military Dept. being informed.

W.S. 9/6

Yes we can speak to Sir H P. about it

PMcK

The Travancore Govt of course could have insisted on the apothecary withdrawing his suit, had they been so minded

9/6

29/6

D.O.

Trivandrum
June 24th 1887

My dear Stokes

With reference to your telegram of yesterday.

As soon as I received the telegram directing me to suggest to the Dewan to cause the Suit brought against Wyllie, Rees and others to be withdrawn, I wrote to ask him if he could manage the matter.

He replied ~~that~~ having questioned the Plaintiff, he (the Pff.) feared that if he withdrew without effecting a compromise, a Counter Suit might be brought against him and he might be cast in costs, which

might be heavy as the Defendants were understood to have engaged Mr. Norton of Madras, but that if Wyllie and Keess would agree to a compromise, each party bearing their own costs, he would withdraw.

On this, as I was certain that if Wyllie thought the proposal emanated from the Plaintiff or the Native Government he would refuse to compromise, I ventured to exceed the wording of my instructions, whilst following

as I thought the spirit by writing to Wyllie the letter No. 1 forwarded with his letter No. 82. to your address.

Wyllie wrote in reply to say that the Defendants considered themselves entitled to Rs 250.

If this demand was not a demand for compensation, I am too dull to apprehend what it is, and I accordingly wired to Government. Wyllie has since written to say that the Defendants will accept the Plaintiffs terms, and, having informed the Durbar of this, I think the suit will probably be at once withdrawn.

I regret exceedingly that I should have

mistaken the purport
of the telegram and
hindered the conduct
of Government.

Yours Sincerely

Clarendon

Memo.

I. The cultivation of sugar cane & dry grain in unregistered wastes bordering on the Hills was hitherto as-sessed according to the produce by n[o] fixed rule but very much at the wi[ll] of the village official to whom the system was a source of much ga[in] while it greatly oppressed the ryot and repressed industry. A single instan[ce] will serve as an example of the ex-tent to which the oppression w[as] carried. Soon after I took offi[ce an] appeal was made to me again[st the] assessment levied on a piece of [land] so cultivated. It was found that a parah of land was assessed at so much as 11 Rs or about 110 Rs a[n] acre! It is needless to say that the assessment was at once reduced.

It

It has now been fixed on the land instead of on the produce at one Rs a parah or 10½ an acre - the land cultivated b[e]ing of course, measured before assessment.

II. Till lately all applications for waste land had to be disposed of in the Huzur or Dewan's Cutcherry where the officials had no personal knowledge of the land and interminable references to the local officials became necessary, with the result that applications of many years standing were found to be lying over when I took charge. A Committee was appointed to consider the matter and suggest facilities for granting waste land for cultivation. As the result of their deliberations His Highness' Government resolved to vest in the Division Peishcars the power of granting registry of waste land subject to rules

III. Owing to the want or disrepair of irrigation & drainage chan[nels]
in the Country north of Trevandr[um]
the crops suffered and led to much
Complaint. His Highness the Mah[a]
Rajah has recently sanctioned a[n]
annual grant of 20000 Rs for the
Northern, Quilon and part of the
Trevandrum Divisions to be promp[tly]
expended on such drainage wor[ks]
by the Division Peishcars in Com-
munication with the ryots in-
terested and to be ratiably recovere[d]
from them together with the cost
after the completion of the work.
IV. When I took charge upwa[rds]
of 5000 vernacular communica-
tions in respect of claims to es-
cheats, compensation for lands
assumed and other revenue m[atters]
were pending in the Huzur Ja-
mabundy Department dat[ing]
from 1038 M.E. / 1864 A.D. 2000 of these
already been disposed of.
V. Several Circulars in

vernacular have been issued cal-
culated to remove petty oppressions
and exactions on the part of village
officials.

The rates of wages paid to
owners of boats and to coolies employed
to carry loads &c. on behalf of the Sirkar
have been raised 25%.

VI. Arrangements have been made
with Mr. D. G. Cameron to form a
Company with a capital of 3 lacs to
establish a Paper Mill at Poonalloor
to be worked by water-power, the State
guaranteeing interest for 15 years @ 4%
though it is believed that the concern
will pay itself after two years. Abund-
ance of material for paper stock now
going to waste in the neighbourhood
of Poonalloor will thus become a
marketable commodity. His Highness'
Government will provide the
guaranteed interest by investing in
Indian Securities 3 lacs
balances in the Treasury.
been arranged with

Messrs Xavier & Co. to open Steam Com-
munications on the Stormy back-
water between Kottayam & Alleppey -
the Government paying a small
subsidy for one year only. The run-
ning of Steam-boats from Tri-
vandrum to Cochin is also under
negotiation.

IX. Arrangements are in progress for
opening a class at Quilon for
training women as midwives &
sicknurses.

X. A day dispensary has been
sanctioned to be opened within
the Fort for the special benefit
of the female portion of the popu-
lation living in and around it
who find it inconvenient to resort
to the General Hospital.

XI. A Hospital for the treatment
of sick horses and cattle has just
been sanctioned. An young East
Indian who has been sent by
Government to learn the Veteri-
nary Art at Madras and who
will return in a month or two

will take charge of it.

XII. His Highness has also sanctioned expenditure of a sum of 1000 Rs a year for prizes at annual Agricultural Exhibitions and Cattle shows to be held in each of the four Divisions — the Exhibitions held at Kottayam during the last 3 or 4 years encouraging the Government to hope for good results in the way of improved produce and the cultivation of exotics.

XIII. The Chief Engineer has been requested to submit plans and estimates for a market in Trevandrum.

XIV. His Highness has just sanctioned 1000 Rs a year to be expended in honoraria for lectures to be delivered in the College once a fortnight alternately in English and Malayalam on Sanitary, Agricult-

cultural, historical and scientific subjects - and arrangements are being made in communication with the Principal of the College for issuing a programme of the first year's lectures. These are to be open to the public.

XV. It has been notified that no one will hereafter be appointed a magistrate of whatever grade unless he has passed a qualifying Examination in Law.

XVI. Rules have been framed & published for holding Service Examinations to test Candidates for appointments as Clerks, Gumashtahs &c.

XVII. Inducements have been held out to ryots for planting productive avenue trees on Government waste lands adjoining public roads by allowing such trees to be planted tax free.

XVIII. The filling up of appointments in the higher grades of the service by men of superior attainments is kept steadily in view. During the last five months two graduates in Arts have been appointed Division Sherestadars, two as Tahsildars one of whom is also a graduate in Law. A Master of Arts has been advanced to the office of District Judge and another M.A. to that of Dy. Peishcar of the Huzur Cutcherry. A young man who passed out of the Civil Engineering College with an Assistant Engineer's certificate has been appointed a Supervisor in the Irrigation Department.

XIX. Rupees 5700 has been sanctioned to enable the Planters on the higher ranges of hills (the Anjenaud) to construct a road for connecting their plantations with the low

Country

XX. Circulars have been issued to the Division Peishcars inviting their opinion on the feasibility of collecting the Land Revenue in money instead of partly in kind and partly in money as now and of providing the charitable Institutions of the State with supplies by means of contractors instead of Pro Verthycars holding service lands and receiving in addition a small value of the produce delivered.

TR

15th June 87

Granting

XX. Circulars have been issued to the Division Officers inviting their opinion on the feasibility of collecting the Land Revenue in money instead of partly in kind and partly in money in each case, of providing the Charitable Institutions of the State with supplies by means of contractors instead of the Institutions holding service land and receiving in addition a cash value of the produce delivered.

[initials]

15 June 87

[illegible]

xx Circulars have been
to the Division Speakers on
their opinion on the feasibility
collecting the Loan required
money under [illegible] partly
[illegible] early as money is no
[illegible] the charitable
[illegible] the State with [illegible]
by means of contractors [illegible]
[illegible] holding [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]

Telegram from Res^t in Travancore. —

—

I have, as directed in Council should be done on receipt of intimation of the withdrawal of the suit, arranged with Gen. Kenney Herbert that the Adj^t Genl should be moved to send orders at once to Lieut Wyllie to leave Travancore.

I submit that I might telegraph to the Res^t expressing the satisfaction of Gov^t at the ~~Diwan~~ Maharaja's Gov^t having accepted

I think all this shows that if Mr Hannyngton had been more prompt and decided more of this mess would have happened

C

Right
BMK

Hardly necessary — It wd do to say this when we write by letter more in detail
BMK

One reason for telegraphing

the suggestion made.

I subjoin an extract from a private letter I have just received from Mr. Hannyngton.

"I got the Prop. this morning & they will give universal satisfaction to all save the poor devils who have been castigated. They have got it hot & no mistake and they thoroughly deserve it. K. (? Keos or Ketchen) simply thought he might do just what he liked and he regularly cowed the Sirkar by his bumptiousness.

I let the Diwan see the

2nd he that Mr H. might tell the Maharaja's Govt. this before he himself leaves

[illegible] 2/7

Yes I think a telegram would be advisable.

[illegible]

2.7.89

Must be Ketchen.

Prop. without delay, and what does he say?" "I cannot sufficiently express my feelings of gratitude. God will bless you & your respected family for your uniform kindness to me." These are rather like the words of a man relieved of a sort of night mare or incubus. As for H.H. I merely told him in a chit that the G.O. had been received & was satisfactory & he says "for the warm support you have always given my Govt. I cannot feel sufficiently thankful & grateful" I tell you this that you may know how anxious the State was

In support & I assume you the
Official correspondence does not
convey at all a sufficient
Expression of the immense mis-
chief these chaps have done.
Keess is I think under sus-
pension & of course will go. But
he says he is going to another
state & holds young Norton
in terrorem over them."

Mr. H. adds.
"I am glad Sir H. Prendergast
has been app^{d}. to act. He will
carry weight & steady things down
after this storm".

I do not circulate the letter as
the rest is all about fishing in
Kerry, & common acquaintances there.

W.C.S.

MEMO

[illegible]

[illegible] took charge of the Canton[illegible] the cantonment bazaar, and Hoysted[illegible] the Highground to Alleppey [illegible] and robbers. To get rid of them, [illegible] established [illegible] [illegible] patrol was organized [illegible] [illegible] were arrested and [illegible] [illegible] Mundakayam [illegible] of the patrol party [illegible] professional robbers [illegible] the Sessions Court [illegible]

[illegible]

MEMO

BRIEFLY SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED AND CARRIED OUT IN THE QUILON AND COTTAYAM DIVISIONS BY

HEAD DEWAN PEISHCAR RAMA ROW SINCE HE TOOK CHARGE OF THOSE DIVISIONS.

When Rama Row took charge of the Quilon Division the cantonment, bazaar, and Kayencollum backwater—the high road to Alleppey—were infested by professional robbers. To get rid of them, Police Stations were established in several parts of the bazaar, a night patrol was organized in the backwater, three watch sheds were erected and Police peons stationed there, with canoes and rowers to patrol the backwater, an Aminadar was appointed to superintend the patrol party; the ring leaders of the gang of professional robbers were arrested and committed to the Sessions Court where they were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, a Police Amin's Cutcherry was established at Kayencollum, the bazaar and the backwater being thus rendered safe. Some of the prisoners having afterwards escaped from the jail, were again arrested in the Quilon Division and sent back to the Trevandrum Jail. The arrest was effected at great risk of life. The escaped convicts had concealed themselves in a Pattayam (wooden granary) armed with swords, and on being discovered, they jumped up with the deadly weapons and fell upon the captors wounding them seriously.

2. Great extortions and oppressions which used to be practised by village officials in the assessment of hill cultivation extending over several thousand acres, were considerably checked by the introduction of salutary rules.

3. Holders of Pattom lands, hundreds in number, used to be forced to render gratuitous service to Government, such as constructing sheds, supplying provisions to Devoswoms &c. This forced labour was stopped.

4. The ryots of some of the Taluqs of the Quilon Division had been made to pay the value of red cloth and other things supplied to Government officials who attended the Panguni Oolsavom at Trevandrum. This payment was not entered in the Patta, nor was it authorized by Government. The Taluq Officials collected this unauthorized cess of their own accord. This illegal practice was stopped.

5. The fee which used to be levied on every head of cattle that was brought for sale to the cattle market at Omalloor, was stopped.

6. The practice of making Elavers and other low caste people to watch granaries, tannahs, salt bankshalls &c. without any remuneration was discontinued.

7. At the Ocheray annual festival in Carunagapully Taluq, two sections of the villagers used to meet on a particular day every year in front of a Pagoda there, and throw stones at each other. In

some cases serious wounds were inflicted. This was done, as it was alleged by way of satisfaction to the deity there. This practice was quietly put down.

8. In Paravur Adhigarom, Quilon Taluq, the high caste sudras used to object to the Elaver and other low caste women covering their breast and an assault was made on women who wore an upper cloth. The assailants were punished and obstacles in the way of maintaining decency were removed.

9. Markets were opened in Kannoly, Kollakadavu, Thamaracolum, Kolenchery, Adoor, Ponalur, Anchal and Kadakal.

10. Cart roads were opened from Punalur to Kayencollum an important market in the Quilon Division; from Quilon to Shencottah; from Quilon to Madathorakani for the benefit of the coffee trade and a branch cart road from Kottarakaray to Anchal and from Anchal to Kulathurpulay.

11. Several village roads have been opened and avenue trees such as jack, mango, casurina &c. were planted. They now afford shelter to the weary traveller and are a source of revenue to Government.

12. Chuttrams were established at Kottarakaray, Punalur, Yerumakuli, Ottakal and Arienkavu; rest houses and wells were constructed on the main line to Shencottah and on the branch line to Kayencollum.

13. Canals at Kayencollum, Karunagapully and other places were improved.

14. Two girls' schools were opened—one in Quilon and the other in Mavalikaray.

15. A small museum was established at Quilon containing specimens of workmanship and manufactures of the Division.

16. The Elavers of Ambalapulay Taluq used to be compelled to supply fuel to the Ambalapulay Pagoda at ruinously low rates. This Oolium was discontinued and a contractor is now engaged to supply fuel at market rates.

17. In the following places public offices were built in localities accessible to all castes. Kottarakaray, Punalur, Chenganur, Tiruvella, Cartigaplly, Cunnatur and Ambalapulay.

18. Upwards of 20,000 pieces of garden lands and about 50,000 parahs of wet land were newly assessed and registered and every possible facility was afforded for the reclamation of waste lands.

19. Pathanamthetta which was formerly a stronghold of smugglers and robbers and which was almost inaccessible was connected by village roads with Taluq Cutcherries and a Police Amin's Cutcherry was established there.

20. Another Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry was established at Paravur an old sea-port of Travancore and a very thickly populated village.

21. Two salt Bankshalls—one at Chenganoor and the other at Colancharey were established for the benefit of the people living in the interior.

22. Two cattle fairs—one at Kollakadavoo, Mavalekaray taluq, and the other at Mokantala, Quilon taluq were established for the benefit of the agricultural classes.

23. A poor house was opened in Quilon under the superintendence of the Town Cutwall for the benefit of Pulayars and other low castes who were incapacitated for work.

24. Impressment of ryots by Proverthecars for pounding Government paddy and converting it into rice for the use of the Trevandrum Oottupurah was put a stop to. Under this practice Proverthecars of several taluqs of Quilon and Kottayam Divisions used to receive from Kandukreshy Department, which has the management of crown lands, a large quantity of paddy generally of a very inferior sort and distribute it among poor ryots who were compelled to convert it into rice and supply it to the Proverthecars who in their turn used to take it to Trevandrum and deliver it to the Ootupurah Department there. This arrangement subjected the ryots to considerable inconvenience and loss, inasmuch as they were required to deliver in rice a given proportion of the paddy they received. But it was difficult for them to obtain that proportion from the inferior sort of paddy supplied to them. Consequently ryots dreaded this impressment and generally avoided it by giving bribes to the Proverthecars. Some of the poor ryots who could not bribe the Proverthecars, generally received the paddy and appropriated it for their own use leav

ing the Proverthecars to make good to the Government the quantity they had misappropriated and thousands of parahs of paddy thus advanced years ago yet remain unrealized under the head of Kuthaga-edu-Kudeshega. Proverthecars were also not free from annoyance and loss occasioned by the Trevandrum Agrashala officials to whom the rice was delivered. Long detention and short measurement were often the subjects of complaints. Officers attached to the Kandukrishy Department whose business it was to collect paddy from the Kaudukrishy ryots for the use of the Trevandrum Ootupurah used to obtain a certain percentage of paddy from the ryots as an inducement for not objecting to receive inferior paddy. They did not suffer by receiving such inferior stuff because they were not the officers responsible for the delivery of rice to the Trevandrum Ootupurah. All these oppressive systems were discontinued and the duty of converting paddy into rice and supplying it to the Trevandrum Ootupurah was also transferred to the Kandukrishy Department, an arrangement which, while relieving ryots from Oolium and Government officials from a bothersome task secures a punctual supply of better rice for the Trevandrum Ootupurah.

The system of advancing paddy to Kandukrishy ryots for the purpose of cultivating Kandukrishy lands prevailed in the Quilon Division. This system was fruitful of great abuse and fraud. About 1,25,000 parahs of paddy were annually spent from the Kandukrishy granaries on the above pretext.

But generally the paddy thus advanced found its way into the hands of friends and relatives of Kandukrishy officers. Well-to-do ryots actually did not require such advance. Only those who were worth nothing and had no fear for Jails got some paddy after bribing Kandukrishy officials; and a large quantity of paddy advanced to such ryots years ago still remains unrecovered. This system was abolished without any inconvenience to ryots and to the advantage of Government, and Kandukrishy lands are now cultivated without any difficulty whatever.

Improvements in the Cottayam Division.

25. The head quarters of the Division was removed from Shertalay to Cottayam which is more central and more easily accessible to the bulk of the people in the Division. Before this transfer was made, the people of the 10 Taluqs out of 11 which compose this Division who had any business in the Division Cutcherry had to cross the wide backwater which intervenes between Shertalay and the other Taluqs of the Division. Cottayam is connected with all the Taluqs except Shertalay by land communication. The bulk of the people find great relief in this change.

26. A cart road was opened from Yettumanoor to Laulam the head quarters of the Meenachel Taluq. This Taluq produces pepper, ginger, turmeric, arecanuts &c. abundantly and the road is proving very useful for the traffic.

27. Cart road from Alwaye to Edapully (an important place in the Northern Division) and from Koothattokolum to Thodopolay (which is proving useful for the transport of Cardamom) were opened.

28. A cart road connecting Koothattokolam with Peravum is in progress. When this road is completed Thodopolay will be brought much nearer to water communication connecting it with the important ports of Alleppey and Cochin.

29. Cart roads from Laulam to Erattopettah, from Laulam to Ramaporam, from Alwaye to Anjemala, from Yettumanoor to Vycome, from Alwaye to Paroor, from Cottayam to Pallom and from Cottayam to Thirovarpu are under construction.

30. A cattle fair was arranged to be held annually at Alwaye on the Sivarathri festival.

31. A canal from Cottayam to Vembanaud backwater was opened. It brings Alleppey several miles nearer to Cottayam.

32. A canal from Cottayam to Chunganacherry has been improved and is now conveniently passable for cabin-boats, baggage-boats &c.

33. Several minor canals were opened near Cottayam.

34. The canal communication between Cottayam and Vycome has been improved.

35. Chuttrams have been constructed at Pambady and Ponkoonoo on the main road to Peermade

and at Kuthattokolum and Moovattopolay on the northern trunk road.

36. Markets have been opened at Kuthattokolum, Perombalore, Laulem, Thodopolay and Puthen Cruz.

37. The markets at Cottayam, Manjalay and Anjamale have been improved.

38. Several village roads and bridges have been constructed.

39. Lamp posts have been erected at the mouths of canals and rivers for the guidance of passenger boats.

40. Sheds have been erected and posts planted at short intervals in the Vembanaud backwater for the safety of passengers in stormy weather.

41. Several hundreds of Elava families who possessed no Viruthi lands nor enjoyed any other similar benefits but who were nevertheless compelled to supply fuel to the Vycome and other Pagodas at ruinously low rates and to watch mettu stations, granaries &c. gratis have been relieved of their Oolium duties. A contractor is now engaged to supply fuel to the said Pagodas at market rates.

42. Several hundreds of Valenmars have been relieved of their obligations to row the boats of Preventive officers and mettoo peons without any remuneration whatever. Paid agencies have been substituted.

43. Impressment of carts has been stopped

by the employment of a contractor for the supply of carts for Government purposes.

44. Two girls' schools have been opened, one at Edappully and the other at Parur by private subscriptions.

45. More Vernacular schools have been opened in the Taluqs.

46. A Reading Room and Library have been established at Cottayam.

47. An agricultural association has been formed at Cottayam to represent the interests of the agricultural classes.

48. An annual agricultural exhibition and cattle show have been introduced at Cottayam and is held on the Arrat festival day at Tirunakaray.

49. An experimental farm was started at Cottayam and placed under the management of the agricultural Association.

50. A most oppressive system of taxing the cultivation of hill paddy has been discontinued. Under the old system, measurement of the cultivated area, and the estimate of the crop were mere guess work and the assessment was a matter of bargain with the Proverty Pillamars who had then the power of settling the tax. The ryot who bribed the Pillay, paid less tax and vice versa. But generally the Government and the ryots suffered while the Pillamars gained. Besides, the tax was levied in kind which also aggravated the evils of the system.

Now a uniform standard of measurement has been introduced, the rate of tax determined by Government and the grain tax was commuted into a money payment. An acre of jenm land is now assessed at 4 chuckrums a parah of 128 Perukams and Pandara Pattom cherikals at 8 chuckrums a parah of the same extent. In other words, an acre of jenm hill land pays an assessment of about half a rupee and the Pandarapattom cherikal nearly a rupee. The new arrangement is equally beneficial to the people and the Government because the tax is more light and the Government revenue is, notwithstanding, nearly doubled.

51. Corruption was considerably diminished by the dismissal of some corrupt Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and other public servants. Genuine complaints of oppression and extortion against Government servants are much less now than before. Arrangements are being made to bring the people more in contact with Government officials and to make them take an interest in the Administration. Occasional meetings of respectable ryots and merchants are held in the Cottayam Reading Room or in the Division Cutcherry and in the outstations and their opinion is taken in regard to public matters.

No 82 Trevandrum

28th June

CURRENT NO. 75 Poll

From

Lieut J. A. Wyllie M. S. C.

To

The Chief Secretary Government of Madras.

Sir

I have the honour to request that you will overlook the irregularity of my addressing you direct, as the Mail closes within an hour, and a misunderstanding seems to have arisen which I trust I may be in time to rectify. I shall furnish the British Resident with a copy of this letter without delay.

(1) Mr Hannyngton to Lt Wyllie d/ 26th June
(2) Lt Wyllie to Mr Hannyngton do
(3) Do to Do d/ 27th June
(4) Mr Hannyngton to Lt Wyllie
(5) Telegram. Lt Wyllie to Chief Secretary.
(6) Copy of plaint in suit

2. In the fourth letter of the marginally noted correspondence (copies enclosed) the British Resident informs me he has telegraphed to you that he is unable to effect a compromise, as the defendants in the suit under reference demand compensation.

3. Mr Hannyngton in thus telegraphing seems to have mistaken the meaning of my letter (3), hence my telegram to you (5).

4. You will see from paras 5 & 6

of that letter that my co-defendants and I neither demanded compensation nor in fact made any demand.

5. - I understood letter (1) to convey to us the desire of the Madras Government that the suit should be compromised, and to inform us of the proposals made by the plaintiff with that object.

6. I replied (3), stating our counter proposal, and requesting Mr Harrington to put it to plaintiff with a view to some compromise being arrived at, in pursuance [of] the wishes of Government.

7. Instead of complying with my request Mr Harrington seems to have telegraphed at once to you as above.

8. His telegram will I fear lead you to believe we are un+willing to compromise, whereas exactly the reverse is the case. So far from claiming compensation, we have distinctly declined to do so - Vide para 5 letter (3). And we are willing to forego costs if the suit be simply withdrawn, leaving the rights of the parties as they were before it was filed. But as plaintiff has added the further condition that we abandon our right to file a

+unwilling

a counter suit, we have proposed that in consideration of this extra stipulation on his part, he pay our actual costs up to date. This was a proposal not a demand, and we expected either that the further condition would be withdrawn on both sides or that some amicable arrangement of it would be arrived at through the Resident's mediation.

9. On behalf of my co-defendants and myself I would ask Government to suggest the terms of the Compromise upon the single point remaining in dispute and we shall bind ourselves to adopt them as a final settlement of the question. I may mention that we have no desire, under existing circumstances, of availing ourselves of the right to sue, but do not think plaintiff should expect us to waive that right without a consideration. Under altered circumstances it might be most important to one if not to all of us.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
[signature]
Lieut. M. S. C.

a consideration, we have supposed that
in consideration of this extra obligation
on his part, to pay our actual cost of
the duty. This was a proposal—not a
demand. And we expected either
that the further condition would
be withdrawn on both sides or that
some amicable arrangement of it
would be arrived at through the
President's mediation.

9. In behalf of my co-defendants
and myself I would ask permission
to present the terms of the Compromise
upon the single point remaining in dispute
And we shall bind ourselves to adopt
them as a final settlement of the question.
I may mention that we have not even,
under existing circumstances, of avowing
ourselves of the right to sue, but do not
think plaintiffs should expect us to
waive that right. We think a consideration
under altered circumstances it might
be an important one if not to

[illegible]

Copies

Trevandrum
26th June 1887

From
J. C. Hannyngton Esq
To
Lieut Wyllie

Sir
Owing to your transfer from the Nayar Brigade, the Madras Government desire that Apothecary Wezra should withdraw the suit for damages which he has filed against you.

2. I learn that the plaintiff is willing to withdraw the suit if you and Surgeon Rees will agree to a compromise and on the assurance that no demand for costs be made on either side and no counter action be laid against him.

3. I shall be much obliged if you will (as the matter is urgent) inform me at your very early convenience whether you are willing to pursue this course.

4 I request your replying to this letter in consultation with Surgeon Rees as unless you both agree

agree I do not suppose the plaintiff will consent to withdrawal.

I have &c

(Signed) J.C. Hannyngton
British Resident

No. 62 Trevandrum
26th June

From Lt Wyllie
To J.C. Hannyngton Esq.

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date on the subject of a withdrawal of the suit for damages brought against Surgeon Keess, myself and two others.

2. I shall consult with my three co-defendants as soon as possible and communicate the result tomorrow morning.

I have &c

(Signed) J.A. Wyllie

No. 72 Trevandrum
27th June

From Lt Wyllie
To J.C. Hannyngton Esq.

Sir

I have the honour in continuation of my letter of last night to inform

you

[illegible] that my co-defendants agree with me that as the Government of Madras desire it the suit should be withdrawn. We are not however agreed as to the acceptance of the terms offered by the Plaintiff.

2. This suit purports to be one for damages for plaintiff's loss of reputation. Had it come to a hearing we should have adduced evidence and elicited admissions to establish that the plaintiff was little more than a nominal party to the suit and that the suit was countenanced if not actually inspired by the Durbar Physician.

3. That the plaint is defamatory both of Surgeon Reess and myself will be seen from the following extracts from it:—

"In the warrant × × × it is mentioned
"that I committed the fault of
"disobedience of orders. This reason
"that is assigned is <u>utterly false</u>
"and such a false reason has been
"assigned <u>with the intent to blast my</u>
"<u>future prospects</u> and to mutilate against
"the advancement of one who is of good
"character;"

Again

"Defendants 1 & 2 (Dr Reess & myself)

who possess no authority whatever have thus placed me under illegal military restraint wantonly and with the wilful and wicked intention to render me an object worthy of disgrace and infamy.

4. No one knows better than the plaintiff himself that he did commit the offence of disobedience of orders. And plaintiff cannot possibly believe there was personal ill-will towards him on our part such as would warrant him in accusing Dr. Keess of making him the object of a false and malicious charge or the accusing me with usurping powers I knew I did not possess. with intent to render him an object of infamy.

5. Dr. Keess and I having been defamed in this plaint and elsewhere regarded the suit as an opportunity for vindicating our own reputation. As however the suit is to be withdrawn we do not desire to raise unnecessary difficulties. But we cannot bind ourselves to abstain from bringing a counter-suit upon the same cause of action unless the plaintiff offers more reasonable terms than he has done.

6. He should we think be asked to indemnify us for the expenses we have actually incurred up to this stage (they amount roughly to 250Rs) in consideration of our guaranteeing his immunity from further proceedings on our part. We make no claim for compensation for personal annoyance, not wishing to appear vindictive to the Apothecary himself, but as we understand he is well supported by a departmental Defence Fund, we think our proposal is but fair and reasonable

I have &c
(Sigd) J. A. Wyllie

Trivandrum 27 June

From J. C. Hannyngton Esq
To Lieut J. A. Wyllie
Sir

Your No 72 of today, as I have no knowledge of any desire on the part of the plaintiff to effect such a compromise as you suggest, I do not see my way further in the matter and have accordingly telegraphed to the Madras Government that I am unable to effect a compromise as the defendants demand compensation

I have &c
(Sigd) J. C. Hannyngton B. Resdt.

Urgent telegram forwarded 27/6/87. 8 p.m.
From Lt Wyllie
To Chief Secretary
"Defendants will abide by Government
"arbitration as to terms of compromise.
"Papers by post."

Copy of Plaint filed.

<u>Translation</u>

5th April 1887
24 Menam 1062
Received 13th April 1887.

In the Zillah Court of Trevandrum.

Plaintiff	Defendants.
Assist Apothecary at 24 Charles ~~Johnny~~ Vieyra of the Charity Hospital Eurasian residing at Kumarati Villakam bungalow in the Cantonment at the Vunjiyur Adigaram	I. Surgeon acting Keeser of the Nayar Brigade aged 32 Eurasian residing in the Sirkar Bungalow on the North of the Travellers' Bungalow in the Cantonment in the above Adigaram II. Lieut. J. A. Wyllie of the above Brigade aged about 35 European residing in the bungalow immediately on the North of the aforesaid bungalow. III. Subadar Adjutant &c IV. Havildar &c

Suit preferred in accordance with Section 23 of the Civil Code praying that a decree may be passed for the payment by the defendants of fanams 5000 (Rs 714) with all the costs on account of defamation.

1. I am an Assist Apoth. in the Civil Med Department of Travancore.

2. Agreeably to a written order given to me by the Durbar Physician J. M Houston Esq. I proceeded to the Cardamum Hills with the detachment that left this on the 26th Carthigay of this year (9th Dec 1886) and after the completion of this hill tour I returned to Trevandrum on the 9th Meenum 21st March 1887

3. I was relieved from the said special duty on the self same date and the Comdg Officer of the Brigade made a report to that effect to the Government. Dr J. Houston having received the letter from Government upon this subject on the 16th (28th March) I received orders posting me for duty at the Charity Hospital.

4. After I was relieved and severed from all connexions as aforeshewn from the special duty I had in the Brigade, defendant No 3 in company with No 4 and three sepoys in their Brigade Dress and Arms came to the place of my residence at 12 noon on the 29th March and told me that until I attended at the Commanding Officer Mr Ketchen Sahib's bungalow at 7-30 a m the following day

day for enquiry. I am to be placed in arrest by defendant No 4 and the three sepoys who were with him as a Brigade prisoner and that they were in possession of a written order from defendants Nos 1 & 2 to defendant No 3 to that effect. Defendant No 3 read that order to me and shewed it to me. Defendt No 4 and the others hindered my going to my ordinary duties from 12 noon to 1-30 p.m on that day and put a clenture (sic) upon my liberty or freedom and placed me under illegal restraint for about one hour and a half.

5. In the warrant entrusted to Defendt No 3 by defendants 1 & 2 to place me under illegal restraint as above shown it is mentioned that I committed the fault of disobedience of orders, this reason that is assigned is utterly false and such a false reason has been assigned with the intent to blast my future prospects and to militate against the advancement of one who is of good character and expecting promotion. I bear no connection with the Military Department and defendants 1 & 2 who possess no authority whatever have thus placed me under illegal military restraint wantonly and with the wilful and wicked intention to render me an object worthy of disgrace and infamy.

6. This self willed action taken by the Defendants is incompatible with my position, circumstances and conduct and it is such as has caused me terrible consternation, mental agitation, disgrace, disrepute and ridicule. I therefore pray that judgment may be passed against defendants ordering them to pay me the amount of fanams 5,000 with all the costs as a reparation for such defamation.

7. As the names and numbers of the men who came in company with defendants No 3 & 4 cannot be ascertained by me, I request that the information may be obtained from the defendants, and that they may be included in the list of defendants.

Date from which cause for suit ensued 17th Meenam 1062

Original Suit No 99. Filed 25th Meenam 1062

True copies
[signature]
Lieut
M.S.C

6. This wilful action taken by the defendants is incompatible with my position, circumstances and conduct and it is such as has caused me terrible consternation, mental agitation, disgrace, disrepute and ridicule. I therefore pray that judgment may be passed against defendants ordering them to pay me the amount of Rupees 500 with all the costs as a reparation for said defamation.

7. As the names and residences of the members composing with defendants No 3 & 4 cannot be ascertained by me, I request that the information may be obtained from the defendants and that they may be included in the list of defendants.

Date from which cause for suit accrued 17 January 1882

Original Suit [illegible] filed 25th January 1882

True copies

[illegible]

CHIEF SECRETARIAT 2 JUL 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

telegram, that Mr Wyllie sd. not have been communicated with. It puts us in rather a false position as if we were anxious for a compromise. Our view was simply that the apothecary, being a servant of the Sircar, sd. not be allowed to prosecute his claim to damages & keep up the scandal unnecy. I cannot however regard the remark as a "censure" of any importance, but as Mr H. has left by this time it does not seem worth while to say so.

The idea of the Government being associated with the term "Compromise" was most objectionable — PMM 9 July

In my opinion the Dewan shd have informed the Durbar Surgeon that the Apothecary could not, as a Government subordinate be allowed to bring an action against an Officer in the employment of Govt for what he considered illegal arrest and that if he insisted on bringing his action he must first retire from the Service. AH

CURRENT NO.

Political Department.

From Lt. J.A. Wyllie M.S.C. Trevandrum

No.

Dated 28th June/87
Received 2nd July/87
Enclosures One

SUBJECT.

Re terms of compromise as final settlement of the suit question

Note. Attention is called to Do. from Rest. dated 29/6/87. and Order: — 11 July/87 No. 5749 CC 6/7

PMM 7 July

Recorded with up. to teleg. dated 28/6/87

Lt. Wyllie to Dewan Trav. 11-7-87

WCS

4/7 Note In the circumstances I cannot think the Resident was wrong in communicating with Mr Wyllie CC
I still think so, as we said in our

Back Paper, No. of 188

Further Paper, No. of 188

Read again Order of Government, dated 188 , No. Miscellaneous.

Enclosures.

Current No.

Statement with ditto.

Order of Government. .. .. .. A A

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original (not paged).

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
F = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

I
11/7/87.

146

[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

Poll DEPARTMENT.

G. O. DATED 11 July 1887

No. 549.

82

CONFIDENTIAL 146/1887

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]